

## NUMBER 52

His horse slipped on the frozen snow and Mr. Stokes was pitched violently over a head, striking on his head. When the owners of a buggy, which was close behind, reached the spot Mr. Stokes was dead, his neck having been dislocated by the fall.











# THE GAZETTE

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**W. A. PLATT,**  
 Editor.  
**C. A. RICHES,**  
 Manager.

## THE NEW YEAR'S GAZETTE.

In accordance with its usual custom, The Gazette will issue on New Year's Day, an Annual Edition, containing a detailed description of the city and county, and a complete and accurate summary of the progress of the past year. Such a number is justly expected of a newspaper in a rapidly growing community, and its pages from year to year form history in its most convenient and valuable form.

The New Year's Gazette in past years has stood beyond the reach of competition, and no effort will be spared to maintain the standard of completeness and accuracy. Every department of the life and growth of city and county will receive due attention.

The paper will, as usual, be fully illustrated, most of the cuts being new and prepared especially for this number. Special attention will be given to structures which have been completed in the last year.

The event of the year of the greatest importance has been the development of the great gold mining region of Cripple Creek, and the new camp will be made a special feature of the annual number. A large map has been prepared at great expense, showing the region in detail. Mountains, streams, roads, and townships are accurately depicted and the location of a large number of the principal mines. The map will be 22x28 inches in size, and will be given as a supplement with each number of the New Year's Gazette. It is very much the best map of Cripple Creek yet issued. The descriptive article on the camp will be prepared by a well-known mining expert who is fully qualified to treat of this subject, and who has a full acquaintance with the history and features of the camp.

A very large edition will be printed, but we repeat the caution of former years, that those wishing copies should order them in advance. Last year, the entire edition was exhausted in a few hours, and we expect a repetition of this experience. The expense of publishing an edition of this kind is so great that we cannot agree to furnish extra copies unless they are ordered in advance.

## THE CITY'S ACCOUNTS.

A careful reading of the report made by the expert accountants to the City Council, Monday evening, and printed in full in yesterday's Gazette, shows the need of a thorough reorganization of the city's business and of the methods of keeping its accounts. The methods that have obtained have virtually put a premium upon dishonesty. Warrants have been drawn and passed which lacked the proper signatures, and some even which were not filled up in body as to amounts. Other warrants, amounting in all to nearly \$50,000, have not been turned into the city clerk's office at all. Accounts have been repeatedly passed whose vouchers were irregular, and some without any vouchers at all. Large amounts of money have been paid out by the city clerk without any reference at all to the city treasurer. Warrants have been drawn to the order of A. E. Cornman individually, instead of to him as city clerk.

These are some of the practices that should be reformed at once. Warrants should not be paid by the city clerk at all, but endorsed by him and paid by the treasurer, care being taken to see that the vouchers are in proper order. No warrants should be allowed to be passed without the signatures and endorsement of the proper amount duly filled in. The accounts should be audited monthly, and if the city council cannot attend to this, an auditor should be appointed.

In brief, the business of the city should be conducted with at least as much care and scrupulous attention to detail as the affairs of a large private firm or corporation. It is a shame that so obvious a truth needs stating, but the way things have been conducted for some years past renders it unnecessary to go back to elementary principles. Now, whatever further investigation

there may be, this matter of keeping the city's books and accounts in proper shape is something that must be attended to at once. We trust the city council, and the new city clerk, who is set to be a very capable man, will recognize this necessity, and act accordingly. We are glad to know that there is an element in the council which favors such a thorough reorganization, and wish them every success in their efforts. The election of the new city clerk is a step in the right direction, and we hope and believe that it will be followed up in the right spirit.

## THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

The new army bill proposed in the German Reichstag is meeting with most determined opposition. The committee of twenty-six to whom it has been referred is so made up of representatives of the various parties that it seems unlikely that a favorable report upon it will be made. An unfavorable report from the committee would of course prejudice the measure and give renewed strength to its opponents on the floor.

The failure of this bill would probably have serious results for the empire. In the first place it would discredit Chancellor von Caprivi. No matter what his zeal in favor of the bill, if he has not the strength to carry it through, his imperial master will be likely to displace him with his further services in his present position. While in this an unfortunate measure in his feelings and tendencies, and he wants this bill to be passed. If von Caprivi cannot pass it for him he will probably try to find a chance, or who can pass it. That will be a difficult task. The days of the "sturm und drang" policy—the blood and iron policy—in Germany are over, at least so long as peace exists. It will be extremely difficult to even for the Kaiser himself, to push such a bill through by forcible measures. The German people are growing tired of the enormous and ever-increasing burden of their standing army, and the present Reichstag may call a halt in the march of imperialism towards the conversion of the whole nation into an armed camp.

## THE NEW SENATE.

In the present senate there is a Republican majority of four, and a durability over the Democrats of six. The senators whose terms of office expire next March are twenty-nine in number. Of these, six have already been re-elected, and fourteen more will either be re-elected, or successors of the same party will be chosen. The Democrats gain senators in Connecticut, New York and Wisconsin, bringing their number up to forty-four, or just one short of a majority. They are now hoping to gain three or four more senators in the States whose legislatures are very close. Among these the most prominent are California, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska and Wyoming.

In none of these States have the Democrats a majority on joint session in the legislature. In California and Montana it seems that the Populists and Independent members hold the balance of power. In Wyoming the Republicans appear to have a clear majority, at least on the face of the returns. In Kansas, the Populists have a majority, but it is so small that in event of a hot contest between the three leading parties party candidates, the Democrats hope to slip in. In Nebraska, the Republicans are only two votes of a majority, and the Democrats and Populists are not likely to agree.

Some of the Democratic and Populist papers have been raising the theory that the Republicans are trying to steal the States that are in doubt. Such a cry comes with a bad grace from the Democratic party. Further, the Republican leaders would really be glad to have the Democrats in the majority in the Senate. From a purely partisan point of view, it would be of much benefit to the Republicans to be able to throw the entire responsibility of carrying on the Government, in every department, in both branches of Congress, upon the Democrats.

This is a consideration, however, that ought not to govern. The right thing to do, and the only right thing, is to find out first who were really elected to the legislature in the States that are now close, and let the majority choose the Senator. In any event, it is apparently impossible that the Republicans should have a majority. Whether the Democrats shall control, or whether the Populist-Senators shall hold the balance of power, is a matter of comparative indifference, although some considerations would favor the control of the Senate by the party that has the President and controls the House of Representatives.

## CHICAGO'S CITY GOVERNMENT.

The municipal government of Chicago during the next year concerns the majority of Americans more than most local concerns, for it is the government that will be in charge of the city's affairs during the Exposition, and upon its conduct will depend, to some extent, the comfort and safety of every visitor to the fair.

At present, there bids fair to be a three-cornered race for the mayoralty, as there was a four-cornered one in the last election two years ago. There is no doubt that the Republicans will renominate Mayor Thompson, who has made a fairly good record during his term. For the Democratic nomination, a lively contest is in progress between Washington Zech, editor of the Star, Zechung, and ex-Mayor Charles Harrison, editor of the Times. Facing promises

to support Harrison if he is elected a regular nomination, but Harrison has not yet been elected, and a similar declaration in regard to Zechung.

It will be remembered that two years ago Harrison, voted the nomination of Oregon, the regular Democratic candidate, and drew off enough votes to beat him and elect Washington. The regular Democratic fear he will do the same thing again. To renominate him, however, as the regular Democratic candidate, would be a confession of weakness on their part, and would give him a hold on the Democratic organization of the city, and through that, of the State, which it would not be easy to shake off. For the city's sake, and the fair's sake, and the sake of the prospective visitors, we trust that Harrison may not get the regular Democratic nomination. It is a chance which he was mayor before were with gamblers and dive-deepers, and though he may have improved much with age, still it would be a doubtful experiment to put him in the Mayor's chair again at such a time as this. As things look now, the people of Chicago cannot do better than re-elect Mayor Washington.

## A RECESS UNTIL MAY.

The International Monetary Conference has adjourned until the middle of May, 1913, and our delegates start for home to-morrow. This was the only thing that could well be done at the present time. The delegates present could not agree on any definite formulation of ideas, and there is far more prospect of their agreement when they come together again after a recess of five months than there would have been if they had remained in continuous session.

Although no agreement was reached, the Conference has by no means been barren of results. Every foreign delegate has been impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of the American proposals, and even those British delegates who went to the Conference determined that it should amount to nothing have been compelled to recognize the advisability of considering seriously the rehabilitation of silver as money. The various plans submitted to the Conference, while divergent as to details, all recognize the necessity of doing something to prevent silver from being degraded from a monetary metal to an article of commerce solely. After they have had time to think over and digest the various plans, the delegates will be in a position to come to some sort of an agreement.

After Mr. Cleveland's inaugural address is delivered, and his cabinet is announced, foreign nations, as well as our own, will probably know better just what to expect of the United States in the way of legislation on the silver question. We do not believe he will say anything, or do anything that will prejudice our case before the International Conference. We believe that Mr. Cleveland has good sense enough, and patriotism enough, to know that the best hope for the restoration of silver as a money metal lies in an international agreement, and that the prosperity of our country would be enhanced by such an agreement more than by an understanding on the part of this nation alone, to coin the whole world's surplus silver product. It is in line with his choice of a Secretary of the Treasury, our delegates to Brussels next May will be in a position to urge their propositions with very great force.

On the whole, then, we believe the Conference has done for the present all that could reasonably have been expected, and we have strong hopes that when its members reassemble they will find the way to some practical agreement that will do a great deal towards the restoration of silver to its old and honored place along with gold as an inseparable part of a world-wide monetary system.

## ORGANIZE NOW.

From the Birmingham A. A. Age-Zealot we learn that the Birmingham Republican club, which has four hundred members on its roll, has reorganized since election, and proposes to keep alive and awake for the next four years, as well as doing nothing and sleeping. That is the right spirit. The time to begin work for the campaign of 1913 is now. Republicans in every State should keep up their organization, hold regular meetings, discuss the issues of the day, keep abreast with all popular movements, and keep track, as far as possible, of every voter. Then in the next campaign the preliminary work will have been done, and the Republican vote will be in marching order the day after nominations are made.

The Bar Association of the City of New York has again protested against the appointment by Governor Flower of Isaac E. Maynard to the vacancy on the Court of Appeals of the State. Maynard was put on the bench in the first place as a reward for political services rendered for political services rendered by a lawyer and a gambler, and Governor Flower's latest appointment is a gross mistake if he continues Maynard on the bench which his previous record has proved.

Congress is expected to adjourn on Thursday for the holidays. There has been some talk of an important bill being introduced at that time. The probability is that such a bill will be introduced at that time.

## STRENGTHENED BY AN ASSAULT.

The managers of the racing track at the Colorado Springs Jockey Club, in view of the long operation of the track for twenty days, have decided to bring in immigrants to this country, and also to view the apparent probability of the passage by Congress of Senator Chandler's bill of some other measure actually or virtually forbidding the bringing of immigrants to this country for a year, to discontinue their steaming operation, to turn their steaming room, so far as possible, into second cabin rooms; to raise their rates for first and second cabin passengers, and to withdraw all special rates to the World's Fair.

This action, taken in the spirit of revenge, but simply as a measure to protect their business interests. They cannot bring immigrants, they say, they cannot afford to offer special low rates to the World's Fair or to maintain their present rates for cabin passage. That this step has been taken with some view to exerting an influence on Congress in favor of a less restrictive law than that proposed by Senator Chandler, hardly admits of doubt. It is in the nature of a notice to our government that immigration is to be prohibited, the World's Fair will suffer.

This is a matter upon which it is not wise to arrive at any hasty conclusion. The first instance of an American is of course to resist what seems an attempt by certain foreign corporations to dictate the policy of our government on a most important subject. If we had steamship lines of our own running across the ocean, it would be easy to say that if the foreign companies do not like the present state of affairs, that is their concern, not ours. There is, however, it must be admitted, some show of justice in their claim that it is necessary for them, acting on business considerations entirely, to raise their rates if a further prohibition of their trade is to be taken from them.

We do not believe, however, that there need be any fear that special rates across the ocean to the World's Fair will not be offered by the companies before next year, no matter what our Congress may do. Business interests will prompt the offer of such rates, and will be the controlling factor in the action of the companies. We do not think it is well, therefore, for statesmen especially interested in the Columbian Exposition to become frightened, or to be influenced too much by this part of the statement made by the companies.

Our news columns contain the account of a proposition made by two of the largest companies yesterday to the joint Congressional committee on immigration which seems to be fair and reasonable. Some such provision as they desire would be a good feature of any law that might be enacted.

The necessity of doing something about our immigration laws is becoming more and more apparent, and this affair only gives it an added emphasis. Senator Chandler's bill, although prohibiting immigration, is extreme. If the Senators and Representatives go to work in earnest to frame a wise and temperate measure, they can enact some law, before this session is ended, which will on the one hand, reduce the danger of infection to a minimum, and on the other hand will permit the landing on our shores of healthy, intelligent and self-supporting immigrants. In this way all interests could be conserved, and there need be no further trouble with the companies.

## FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

European interests are so closely bound together that it is hardly possible for any event, even apparently one of purely domestic import, to happen in one country without exerting an influence upon all. The Russian scandal now agitating France is a case in point. It is not improbable that this may lead to cooler relations between France and Russia, which in turn may lead to cooler relations between Russia and Germany. The friendship of Russia for France has not been entirely disinterested. It was worth many millions of roubles in land cash. Now that M. Rouvier has been compelled to resign from the ministry of finance, it may be more difficult, if not impossible, for Russia to obtain further loans in Paris; and in that case the czar, or the financial advisers, might cast a longing eye in the direction of the Berlin bourse. An old adage may be perverted, just a little without altering its truth: "The money makes the bar go."

## FOR A NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

Representative Harrison Brodus of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill in Congress which aims to put our quarantine regulations on the Atlantic frontier on a better footing. It places the ports of Portland, Me., Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore under federal control, to quarantine; authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain and cause suitable buildings to be erected for quarantine stations; appropriates \$100,000 to carry out its provisions; and stipulates that immigration, the organization of the service is completed.

The first part of the bill is certainly to be commended. The quarantine regulations of our ports ought to be uniform and administered by officers of the United States, who understand the business and are averse to the

of immigration, that might better be treated in a separate act.

It is very necessary that Congress should attend to the matter of a national quarantine at this session. In view of the opening of the World's Fair in May, and the preparations that are necessary before that time, the policy of the government ought to be settled without delay. If the national authority were extended over the quarantine stations, a further suspension of immigration would be unnecessary. Congress will not, and cannot, do much at this session beyond passing the regular appropriation bill; but it certainly ought to pass some measure providing for a national quarantine; and the sooner the better.

## SENATOR ZEPHER'S COLLEAGUE.

The fight for the Senatorship in Kansas this winter will derive an added interest from the candidacy of Mrs. Mary Ellen Leese, the Populist orator. The Populists have a very narrow majority on joint ballot in the legislature, but there seems to be no probability that they can unite on any one candidate before the legislature meets. The other candidates are Chairman John W. Breckenridge of the State committee and ex-Judge Frank Doster. No one of the three can now count absolutely on a majority in the People's party caucus. Mrs. Leese, however, seems to be in the lead, and she is managing her campaign with great skill and address, while at the same time she makes it appear that she is not "stealing for the place."

It would be something decidedly new for a woman to be chosen United States Senator, but there is apparently no constitutional obstacle in the way, since Mrs. Leese is a citizen of Kansas, over thirty years of age. In the course of the constitution stating that "no person shall be elected Senator who shall not be an inhabitant of the State for which he shall be chosen" the word "he" may be literally construed to mean "that person." In one respect at least, Mrs. Leese, if elected, would be apt to be a match for any Senator on the floor. She is one of the most fluent speakers in the United States.

## FOREFATHERS' DAY.

It is nearly two centuries and three-quarters since the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock—just two hundred and seventy-two years, to be exact; and the recurring anniversary brings with it the customary celebrations in all parts of the country. For some years the Pilgrim had pretty much a hazy way, and we were told every year that most of our institutions in this country that are of any value sprang from seed imported in the cabin of the Mayflower. Of late, however, the Dutch, the Huguenots and the Scotch-Irish have begun to dispute the claim with the New Englanders, and each claims for his own race what is best in our national life and growth. These rivalries are not dangerous in that they are pleasant and beneficial; for to know, in the descendant, the life of Pilgrim, Puritan, Quaker, Dutchman, Huguenot and Scotch-Irish, an ardent patriotism, and a desire that some of the present glory of America may be reflected back upon their own forefathers.

Whatever may be claimed by others—and some of their claims are well-founded—there will always be enough of honor left for the brave men and women who landed on that "desert and rock-bound coast" on the 22d of December, 1620. It is well that the anniversary of that day should be celebrated, that the virtues of the pilgrim and the puritan should be held up for our admiration, that their descendants should be proud of such an ancestry.

Not very long ago the monument at Plymouth was completed and unveiled; that commemorates the landing at that place. Now, a plan is on foot to erect a suitable memorial to those same pilgrims at Dela Haven in the city of Rotterdam, Holland, from which the Mayflower, at the point from which the "Pilgrims" sailed for America; such memorial to be a durable token of our appreciation of our ancestors and guests. The Congressional clubs of Boston and many other places in New England have taken up the idea with enthusiasm, and the \$25,000 needed will no doubt soon be raised. Dr. W. H. Griffiths is chairman of the committee having the matter in charge, and the treasurer is Mr. Frank Wood, of 352 Washington street, Boston. Do not the pilgrims of Colorado Springs want a landmark in this memorial? This Forefathers' Day is a good time to remember them, and to send contributions. It ought to be said that all is ready at the Dutch end of the line, the Burgo-master and city council of Rotterdam having already given permission for the erection of a statue, and having named the short avenue, fronting the river, on which it is to stand, "Pilgrims' Kaai." Pilgrims' Quay. Such a memorial will be a pleasant recognition of the brotherhood that existed in those far-away times between the Hollander and his English brethren in the faith.

## ENGLAND ON THE LAKES.

Whatever significance there is to be found in the increase of the British force on the Great Lakes, if there is any significance in it, is perhaps to be found in the recent visit within the Canadian borders in regard to annexation. It is true, as General Miles says, that England is the last country with which the United States is likely to find itself at war, or which is likely to raise an attack upon us. Yet we had better name her

for a reluctance to see one of her fairest colonies taken from the empire. It is supposed that England might consent to a union of Canada and the United States if the sentiment in Canada were overwhelmingly in favor of the union, but it is certain that she would not consent to annexation if it were desired only by a minority or a small majority of the people of Canada. But these considerations, though they may afford a clue to the reason for England's desire to strengthen her naval force on the Great Lakes, certainly give no excuse for a violation of the treaty between the two nations. It is well that the matter has been brought to the attention of the Department of State, and we may reassured that such measures will be taken to maintain the rights and dignity of our Nation as the occasion may demand. In the meantime, however, there is no occasion to apprehend the burning or bombardment of any of the American cities on the lake shore.

## MURDER BY WHOLESALE.

It was alleged in the Homestead poisoning cases is true, this is perhaps the most heinous outrage ever committed in the United States. It is alleged, with seemingly good authority, that not less than thirty-two workmen have already died from the effects of poison taken in their food, and that two thousand in all were made sick. It is impossible to believe that any such scheme of wholesale murder and injury could have received the sanction of any man who had even any rudiments of intelligence or conscience. This is not a case in which the question of trades unionism enters to any great extent. These men are guilty, whoever they are, and whatever their motive, they are murderers and murderers by wholesale, and no punishment that the law provides can be too severe for them.

But by these developments a tremendous impetus is given to the Amalgamated Steel Workers association. If they have any regard for public opinion; if they do not wish to do the cause of organized labor which they profess to serve an incalculable harm, the leaders of that association and especially the leaders of the Homestead strike, will engage every effort to clear themselves of connection with this tremendous crime, and assist in every way in determining the truth, and if needs be in punishing the guilty.

The American people want to see every man who is in the line of honor in possession of a comfortable home, they believe that the working man has the same rights as any other to advance his wages if he can, and to work where he pleases and for whom he pleases, or not to work at all. But they do not believe that he has a right to prevent others from working, either by threats, or by the open fashion of a bullet, or by the cowardly, sneaking method of the lowest and most depraved foreign assassin. Above all criminals they detest the poisoner, equally for his cowardly crime and the method of its accomplishment.

We trust that investigation will prove no American workman and no American labor leader to be connected with this affair. It may be, like the assault on Mr. Friess, the result of anarchistic opinions; it may be only the natural depravity of an ignorant foreigner; it might almost be insanity; but whatever it is, punishment should be so prompt and thorough as to prevent its recurrence.

It is quite a long look forward to the great naval parade in New York harbor next May, but Admiral Cervera's fleet, consisting of the Baltimore, San Francisco, Charleston and Yorktown, has already left its station in the Pacific at Callao, on the way home to take part in the festivities of the opening of the World's Fair.

At last all the preliminaries are settled, and Lord Dunraven's challenge for the America's cup has been accepted. The New York Yacht Club has rather strained a point to meet the Earl's conditions, but in this action will be generally commended as sportsmanlike.

It is said that the British government has practically decided to accept penny postage throughout the empire. We accept "penny postage"—two cent postage, that is—throughout our empire a good while ago, and are now thinking of making it one cent.

More than \$100,000 in foreign capital has been invested in Fort Collins and Poudre valley real estate during the past month, according to the Times.

Something to look out for—the fraudulent imitations, elutions, and substitutes that are sold as Dr. Pierce's genuine medicines are less than the regular prices. To protect the public from fraud and deception, these genuine Dr. Pierce's medicines are now sold only through the regular agents authorized as agents and always at these long-established prices. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the liver, blood, and lungs. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Remedy for women's weaknesses, irregularities and ailments. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for the liver, stomach and bowels. Dr. Pierce's Catarrh Remedy. But remember this: they can't fool you nothing. If they can't fool you, they're genuine. They're the only medicine that's been sold for over 30 years. For the good you can't get any other medicine. The health is sold on any terms.







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